

**ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY
REDUCTION STRATEGIES:THE
TANZANIAN EXPERIENCE**

Presented By:

**Blandina M. Cheche
Poverty Environment Officer,
Vice President's Office, Tanzania.**

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Environmental Problems in Tanzania

- Land degradation
- Inadequate supply of clean and safe water to both rural and urban population
- Air and water pollution
- Loss of biodiversity and habitats
- Aquatic systems degradation
- Deforestation

The New Development Strategy

- Prepared after extensive consultation
- Name change reflecting nat. ownership:

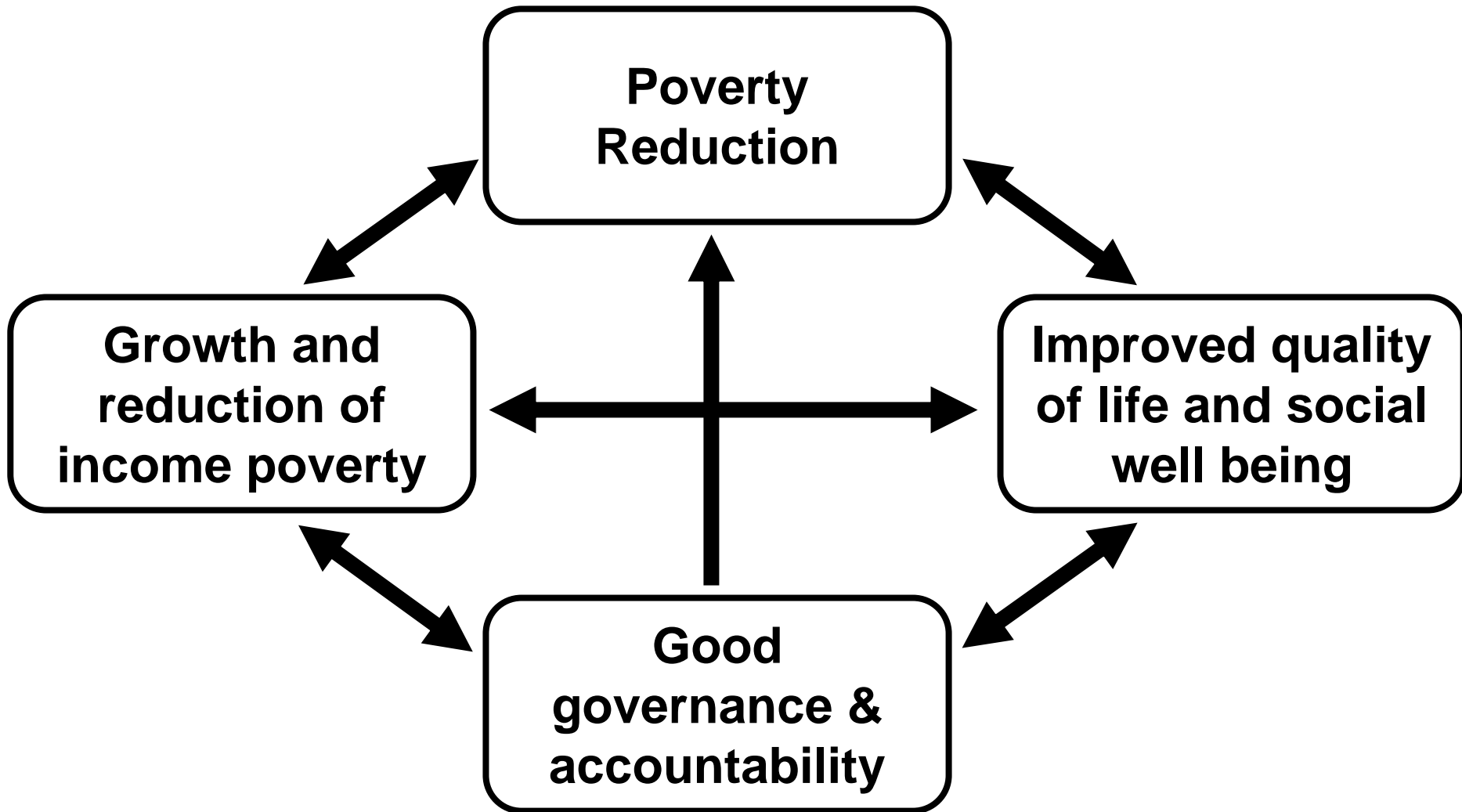
National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)

**Translation in our national language Kiswahili
as**

**Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza
Umaskini Tanzania**

MKUKUTA!

MKUKUTA Framework



MKUKUTA and the Environment Interventions

- Environmentally related interventions under environmental and non-environmental targets.
- About 13% of the targets directly related to env.
- Lets take few examples from the three clusters of outcomes.

MKUKUTA and Biodiversity Targets

- **CLUSTER I**
- **Goal 4:**
- **Rural income poverty of both men and women is substantially reduced**
- **Target:**
- **Secured and facilitated marketing of agricultural products**
- **Increased contributions from wildlife, forestry, and fisheries, to incomes of rural communities**

MKUKUTA and Biodiversity Targets (Cluster 2)

- **Reduced vulnerability to environmental disasters.**
- **Soil, forest and aquatic ecosystems that people depend upon for production and reproduction conserved**
- **Reduction in land degradation and loss of biodiversity**

MKUKUTA and Biodiversity Targets (continued)

- **CLUSTER III**
- **Goal 3:**
- **Structures and systems of governance as well as the rule of law are democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive**
- **Target:**
Ensure representative, inclusive (poor/vulnerable groups) and accountable governance institutions operating at all levels

Conclusion on MKUKUTA

- Biodiversity has been integrated in the MKUKUTA.
- Now let me address two questions:
 1. How was this achieved and what lessons can we share?
 2. What challenges do we still face?

Lessons

Can be grouped under following:

- **Make the case for biodiversity/
ecosystem**
- **Effective stakeholder engagement**
- **Institutional arrangements**
- **Developing mainstreaming steps**

Our next Challenges in Tz

- At Nat. level awareness has been created but there is a need to create the same awareness at district and village level**
- Integration of ecosystem/biodiversity issues and appraisal into planning processes, particularly at the local level (village and district).**
- Building capacity for collection and analysis of P-E indicators in the Tanzania PMS.**
- Building capacity to implement the new Environmental Management Act and MKUKUTA.**
- Integration of multi-lateral commitments on env. into national policies and strategies.**
- More research and analytical work on ecosystem services.**

In Conclusion

- **MKUKUTA and EMA (2004) provides opportunities for a better biodiversity/ecosystem management.**
- **MKUKUTA provides a focus to operationalize the discussion of the importance of biodiversity conservation for Tanzania, making it a practical and a real issue given the interdependence btwn the livelihood of the maj. of the people and their ecosystems, and underlining these relationship in order to resolve widespread and pervasive poverty.**

**THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING**